

TABLE 16

COINS AND TOKEN

1. 1802 Liberty Head cent	S70 W20	PZ*
2. 1864 Indian Head cent	S30 W25	PZ
3. 1876 5 cent, Shield type	S60 W75	PZ
4. 1890 Indian Head cent	S40 W05	PZ
5. 1918 Wheat cent	S90 W60	PZ
6. 1941 Wheat cent	S80 W140	PZ
7. 1946 Wheat cent	S60 W75	PZ
8. 1953 Wheat cent	S30 W25	PZ
9. copper coin, date and type obscured	surface	
10. 1960-1970 Shell Oil Company issue	S80 W140	PZ
Martin Van Buren Presidential token		

* PZ - plowzone

Activities Group

Sixty-one household items, padlocks, keys, mason jar lids, fuses, hinges, and drawer handles, and 15 tools, files, pulleys, plow parts and crowbars, comprised only 0.2 percent of total artifacts found in the plowzone (Table 12). A total of 43 armaments were recovered from the plowzone, including two gun flints and one pistol lock. Two features, 42 and 31, produced gun flints.

INTRASITE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

SOIL ANALYSIS

The chemical analysis of the soils from the Temple Site was undertaken because it has been shown that archaeologically-derived patterns or concentrations of certain soil trace elements can be correlated with the occurrence of particular activities which are reflective of site usage or human behavior (Sopko 1983:24-30; McManamon 1984; Custer et al. 1986). In addition to showing a more generalized patterning of spatial utilization, this type of analysis is helpful in determining intra-site

activity areas, particularly when used in conjunction with artifact distribution patterns (Custer and Cunningham 1986; Coleman et al. 1985; Shaffer et al. 1988: 132-141). The chemical analyses were conducted by the Soils Laboratory of the University of Delaware College of Agriculture.

Analysis of soils consisted of determining the relative frequencies of phosphates, calcium, potassium, magnesium, and soil pH across the site. Phosphate levels are probably the most revealing of the soil analyses done because high phosphate levels are indicative of chemical evidence of human or animal activities. High phosphate accumulation is usually caused by the deposition of urine, excrement and organic refuse, implying this concentration could be caused by the deposition of organic wastes through refuse disposal, purposeful manuring (i.e., in a garden), or the presence of an area where animals are confined by fences or in a structure. High calcium concentrations could be the result of several possible occurrences: agricultural fertilization (i.e., liming), oyster or clam shell deposition, or presence of building materials in the soils (i.e., mortar or cement). Magnesium concentrations are affected by most of the processes controlling calcium concentrations and are especially elevated if dolomitic limestone has been applied. Elevated concentrations of potassium are derived from the deposition of wood ash through surface burning or by the dumping of fireplace or stove ash. Soil pH readings of 7.0 or greater are indicative of alkaline soils, and readings below 7.0 are acidic. Since Delaware soils are naturally acidic, readings above 6.0 indicate

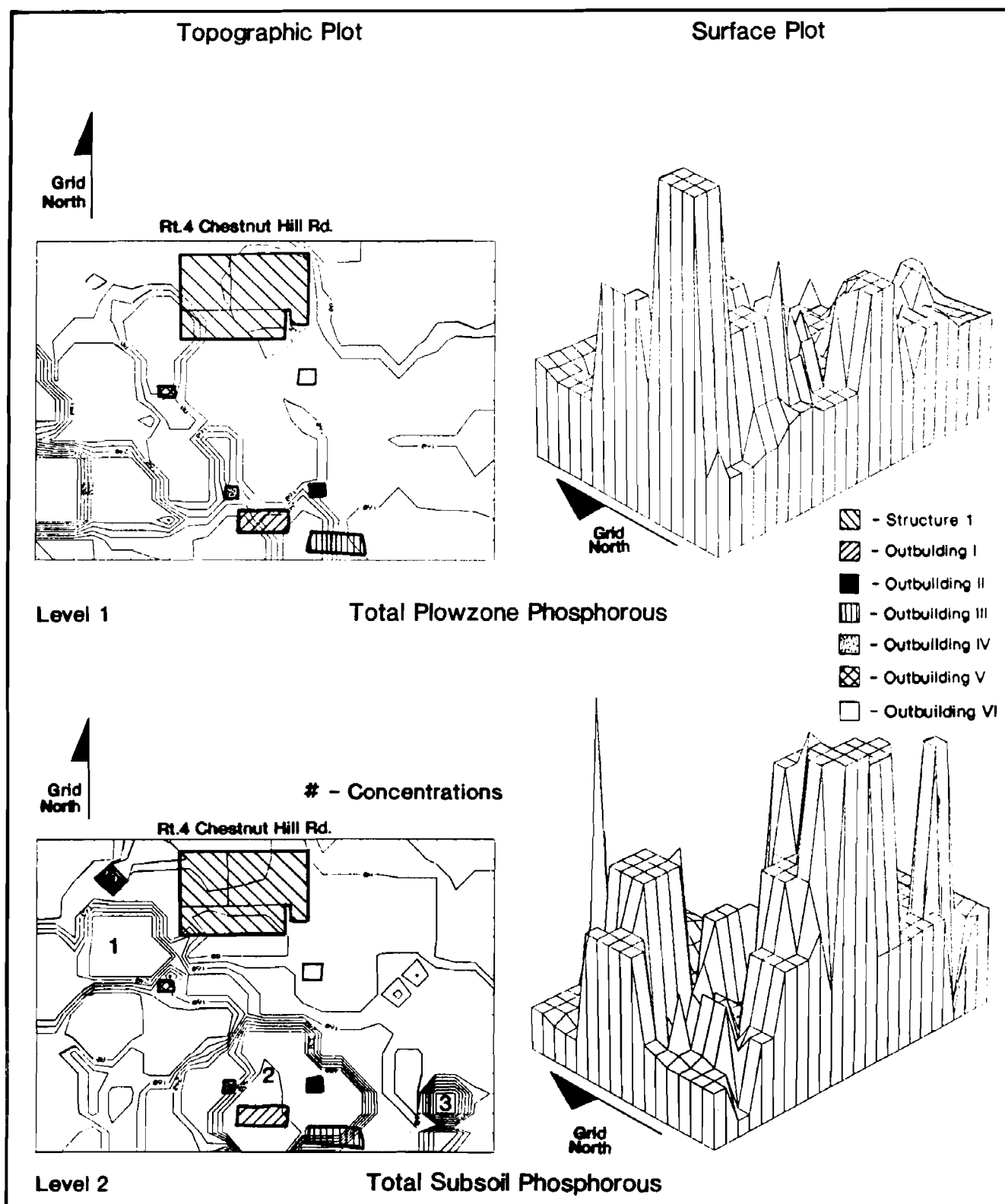
agricultural liming.

At the A. Temple Site, soil sampling was done in three stages. During the excavation of plowzone test units a 2-cup soil sample of plowzone soils was taken. Once the whole area had been exposed by a backhoe down to the subsoil, a subsoil sample was taken in the southwest corner of each 10' x 10' subunit. Finally, soil samples were taken from certain features to help define their function. This sampling method was used to determine the degree to which chemical patterning of the site had been altered by subsequent agricultural fertilization. It was assumed that the subsoil sample would be less likely to have been affected by post-occupational chemical contamination caused by agricultural practices, and therefore more reflective of earlier intra-site soil patterns. A similar sampling scheme was employed with success at the Whitten Road Site (Shaffer et al. 1988) and at the Williams Site (Catts and Custer 1990).

The results of the soil analyses at the Temple Site are presented in a series of frequency distribution maps (Figures 33 through 37) showing both plowzone and subsoil chemical distributions. The plowzone frequency map for phosphate (Figure 33) shows a peak in the western portion of the site area. Previous inhabitants living in the house during the 1930s stated that this area was used as an open yard area during that period. The subsoil maps show three phosphate peaks (Figure 33). One is located in the northwest corner of the site in the vicinity of Outbuilding V. This concentration could be a result of animal penning or a refuse disposal area. It is known through informant interviews that during the twentieth century this area was not

FIGURE 33

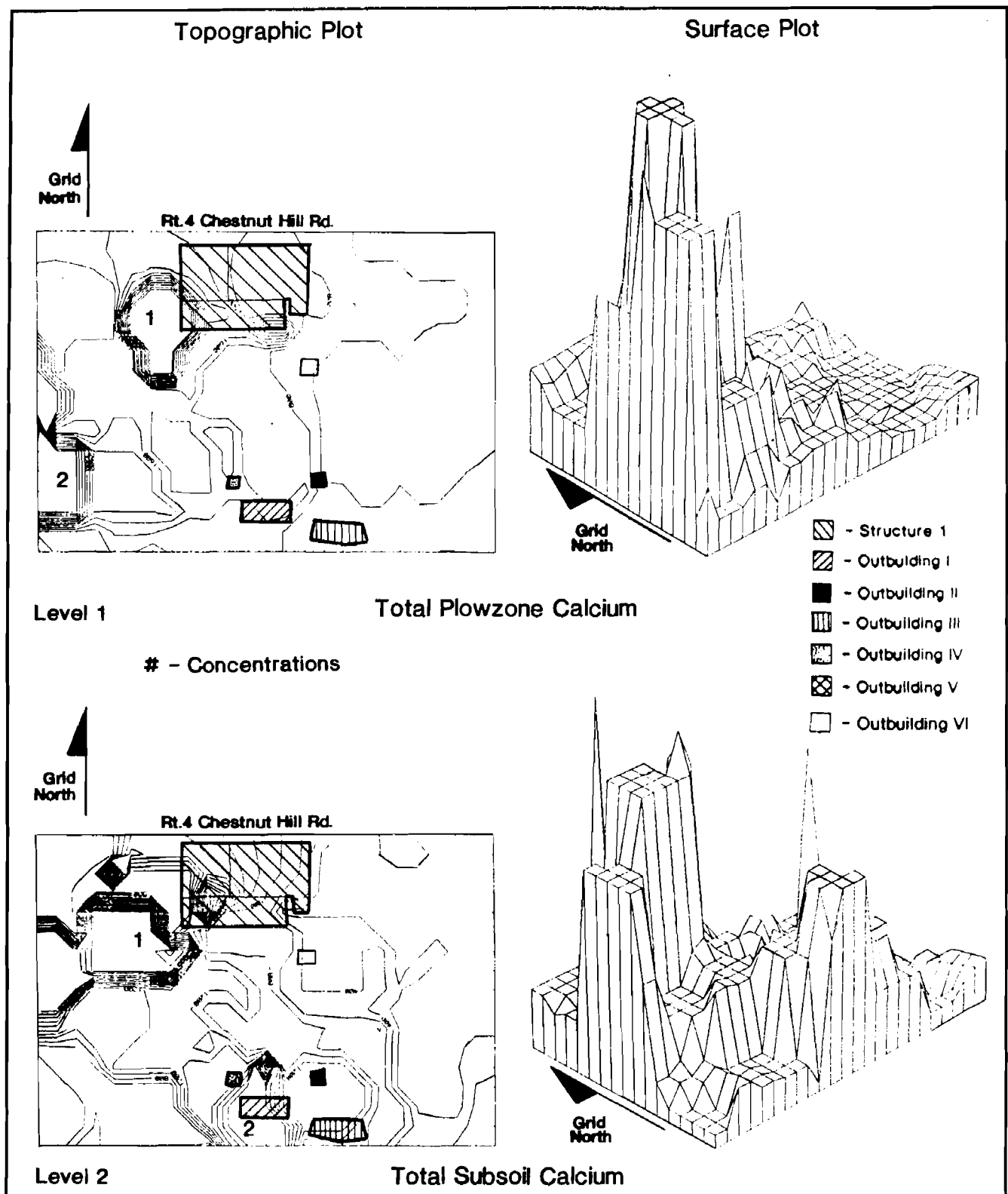
Phosphate Distributions, Level 1 and Level 2



used for either of the above mentioned activities and no structure was standing in the vicinity. The concentration of soil phosphates at Outbuilding V suggests that this structure could be associated with some sort of animal penning during the nineteenth century or could represent a functional pattern change over time in this vicinity with either an animal penning area occurring prior to or after the structure's existence. This concentration could also have been the result of an organic debris disposal area. The second peak is located in the area surrounding and including Outbuildings I, II, III and IV in the southern portion of the site. This density probably reflects a combination of activities taking place in this area (i.e., animal penning, butchering, refuse disposal practices) since this concentration is in the location of the outbuilding complex area. A third concentration which covered a much smaller area was located in the southeast corner of the site. This high peak that covers an area approximately 12' x 16' could be the result of a raw garbage and organic waste dump or purposeful manuring.

Two high points are present on the plowzone density map for calcium (Figure 34). One located around S30W100 could be a result of the tearing down and rebuilding of an addition to the house (Structure I). The second concentration (S80W130) southwest of the first peak was an open yard area and strawberry patch during the early twentieth century. The subsoil map shows two areas of concentration. The first one is located in the area of S35W115, and with the archaeological evidence of a structure located in the area, the high peak may be the result of the building material associated with Outbuilding V. The second peak

FIGURE 34
Calcium Distributions, Level 1 and Level 2



is located southeast of the first one in the area of the structure complex (Outbuildings I, II, III, and IV). This concentration probably also reflects building materials associated with these buildings.

High concentrations of magnesium (which is affected by most of the same processes as calcium) indicate an additional peak in the plowzone (Figure 35). This peak is located in S30W60 which is located between Structure I and Outbuilding VI and may be the result of some type of post-occupational process. The subsoil maps for magnesium show a number of peaks including the ones noted with calcium. The reason for this smear of magnesium across the site is probably the result of using crushed dolomitic limestone in the liming process done during the twentieth century plowing of the site (Catherine Tritsch, Department of Agriculture, University of Delaware, personal communication 1988).

Only one peak was noted on the plowzone frequency map for potassium (Figure 36) and is probably due to twentieth century disturbance. Potassium was noted in high concentrations throughout the south half of the site area on the subsoil density map. Although this peak may be a reflection of the disposal of wood ash by the site occupants, or a more accurate interpretation would be that this peak reflects the locations of buildings which are present archaeologically.

While pH readings reflect post-occupational plowing and fertilization, the frequency distribution maps at the Temple Site are not uniform (Figure 37). While the western portion of the plowzone shows an alkaline reading reflecting some sort of

FIGURE 35

Magnesium Distributions, Level 1 and Level 2

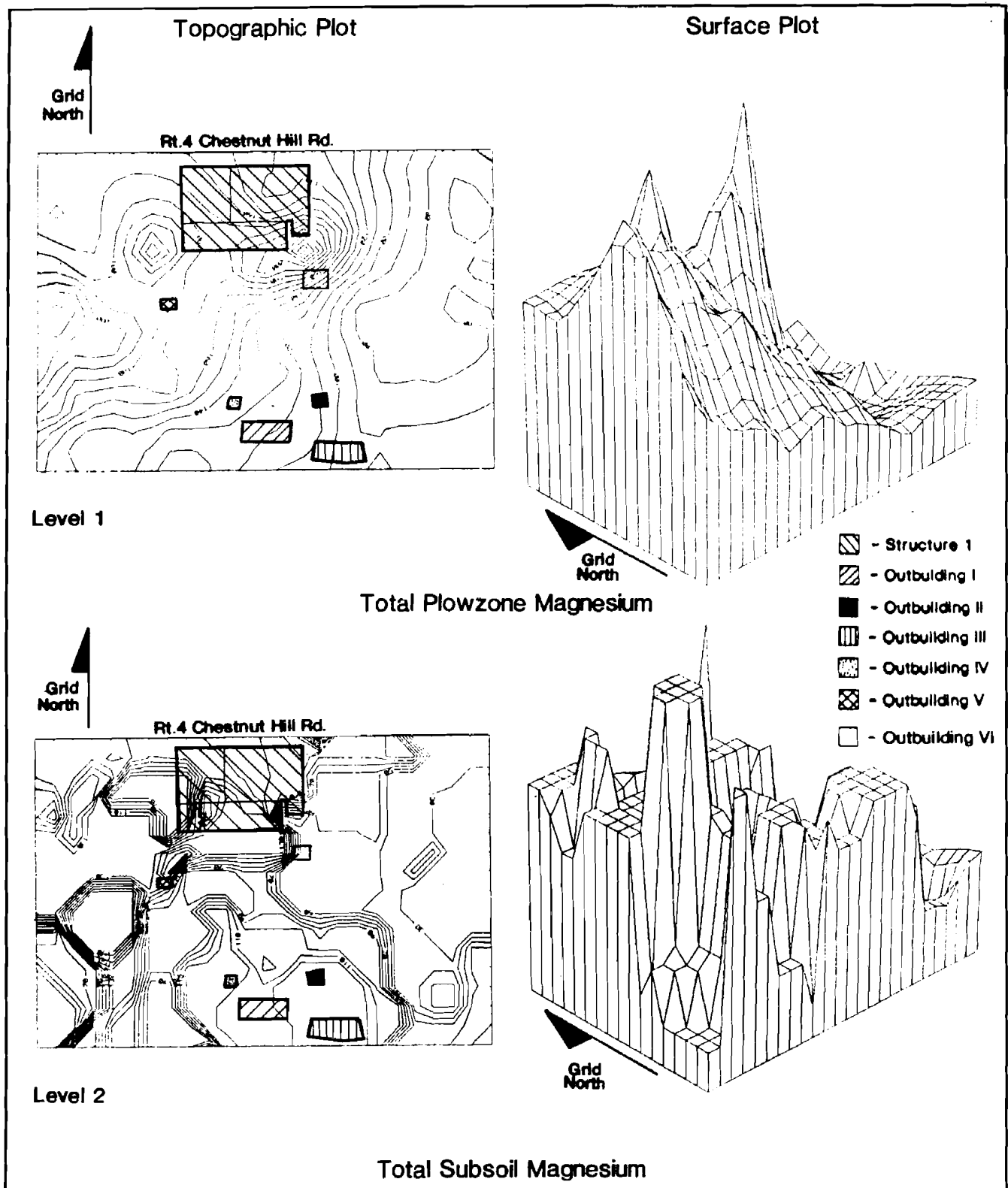


FIGURE 36

Potassium Distributions, Level 1 and Level 2

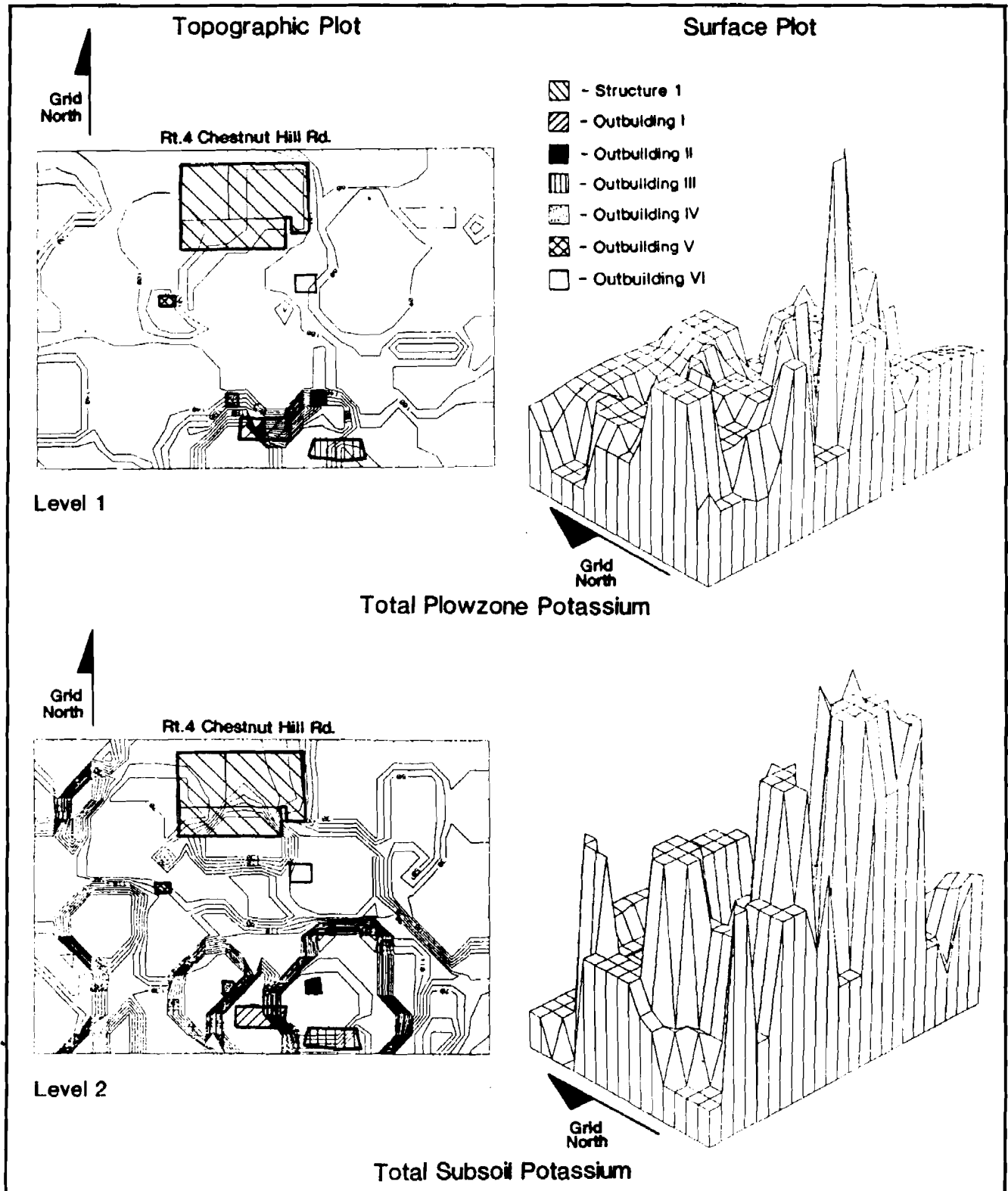
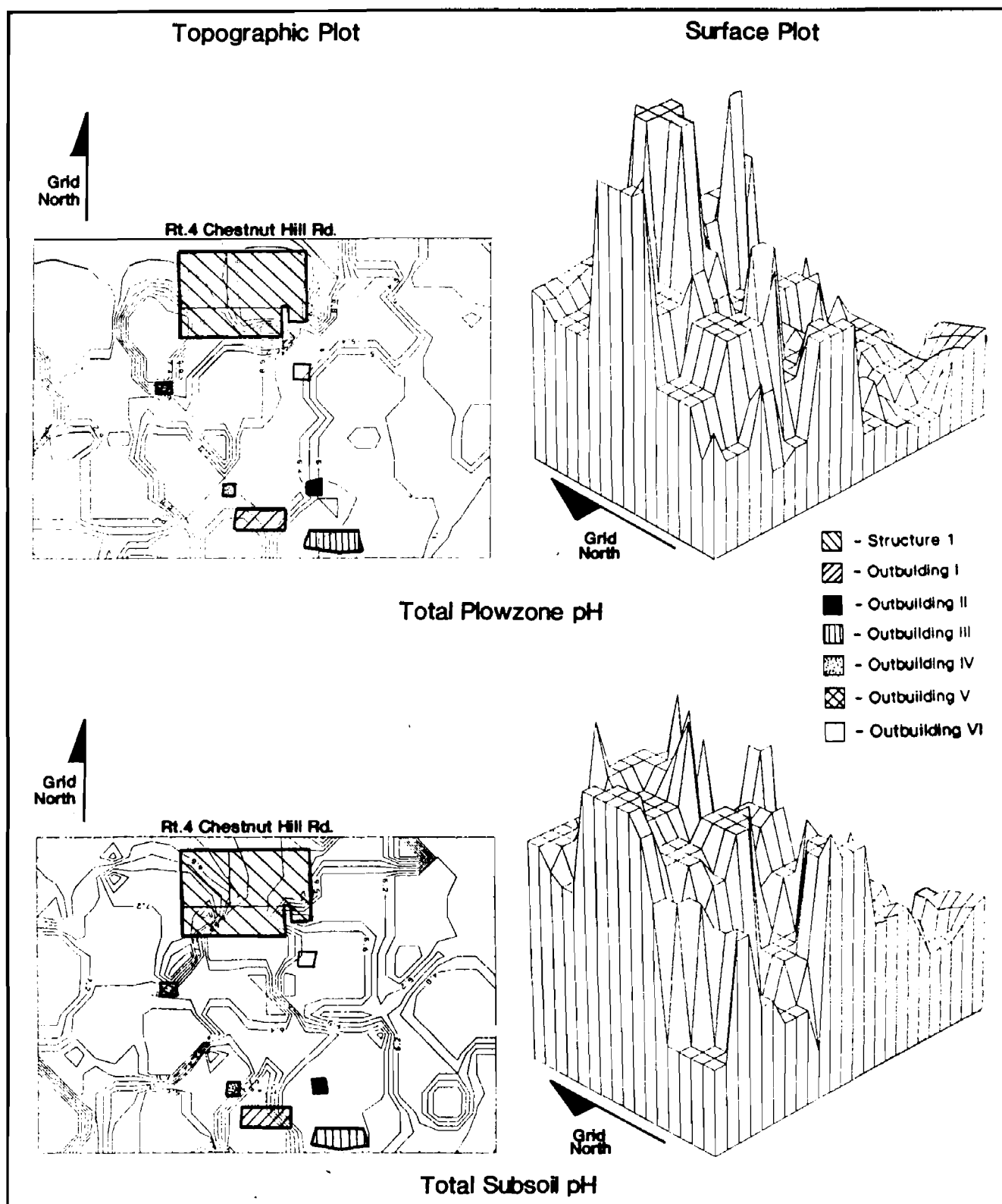


FIGURE 37
PH Distributions, Level 1 and Level 2



fertilizing taking place, the southeast area of the site shows a more acidic pH reading. This flux in the pH readings has been attributed to the process of agricultural liming in which large chunks of lime are used rather than powder liming which gives a more even distribution across the site (Catherine Tritsch, Department of Agriculture, University of Delaware, personal communication 1988). The subsoil pH readings are more consistently alkaline, possibly a reflection of the fertilization taking place in the plowzone.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLOWZONE ARTIFACTS

The excavation of 5' x 5' squares as part of the stratified, unaligned, random sampling strategy allowed the analysis of distributions of varied artifact classes across the site. For the purposes of this study, all of these units were assumed to be of equal volume and depth. Based on the raw artifact counts obtained from these units, thirteen artifact distribution maps were prepared (Figures 38 to 50). Some of the distribution concentrations have been noted previously in the discussion of the structure-related features. The distribution maps revealed areas of the site that contained artifact concentrations for specific artifact classes or groups. The interpretation of the data consisted of intra-site comparisons among these artifact classes and/or groups and further comparisons with other known cultural features, such as architectural foundations or fence lines. Thus, this analysis determined the presence or absence of interrelationships between archaeological and architectural features. During the Phase I/II survey, a total of 433 shovel

tests were excavated within the proposed ROW and a total artifact distribution map was generated (Figure 13). Three artifact densities were visible, located east, west and south of the house foundation.

The 25 percent plowzone testing sample produced a sufficient amount of artifacts to clarify the general concentrations of "peaks" apparent on the shovel test distribution maps. Site ceramics were plotted according to their general chronology of manufacture: eighteenth, early nineteenth, mid-to-late nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Computer-generated frequencies and distribution maps were prepared for five separate ceramic categories: export porcelain and other small amounts of eighteenth century wares ("Jackfield", white salt-glazed stoneware, engine turned red stoneware, Whieldon, Buckley, Staffordshire, and Sgraffito [1700-1780]), pearlwares and other early nineteenth century wares (creamware, and brown stoneware [1780-1850]), whiteware, stoneware and other nineteenth century ceramics (Rockingham, yellowware, and American Stoneware [1850-1900]), American porcelain and other twentieth century wares (Bone china and fiesta ware [1900-1950]) and all redwares. Ceramics comprised the largest artifact category recovered from the plowzone (31%). Window glass, household glass, table glass, and bottle and jar glass maps were also produced in an effort to discern any specific disposal patterns that were apparent. Architectural, miscellaneous metal, bone and brick weight distributions were also generated. Two total artifact maps were completed to provide general distribution peaks across the site. One map (Figure 38) combined all the ceramic types, and Figure 39

FIGURE 38

Distribution Map of Total Ceramics Found in Plowzone

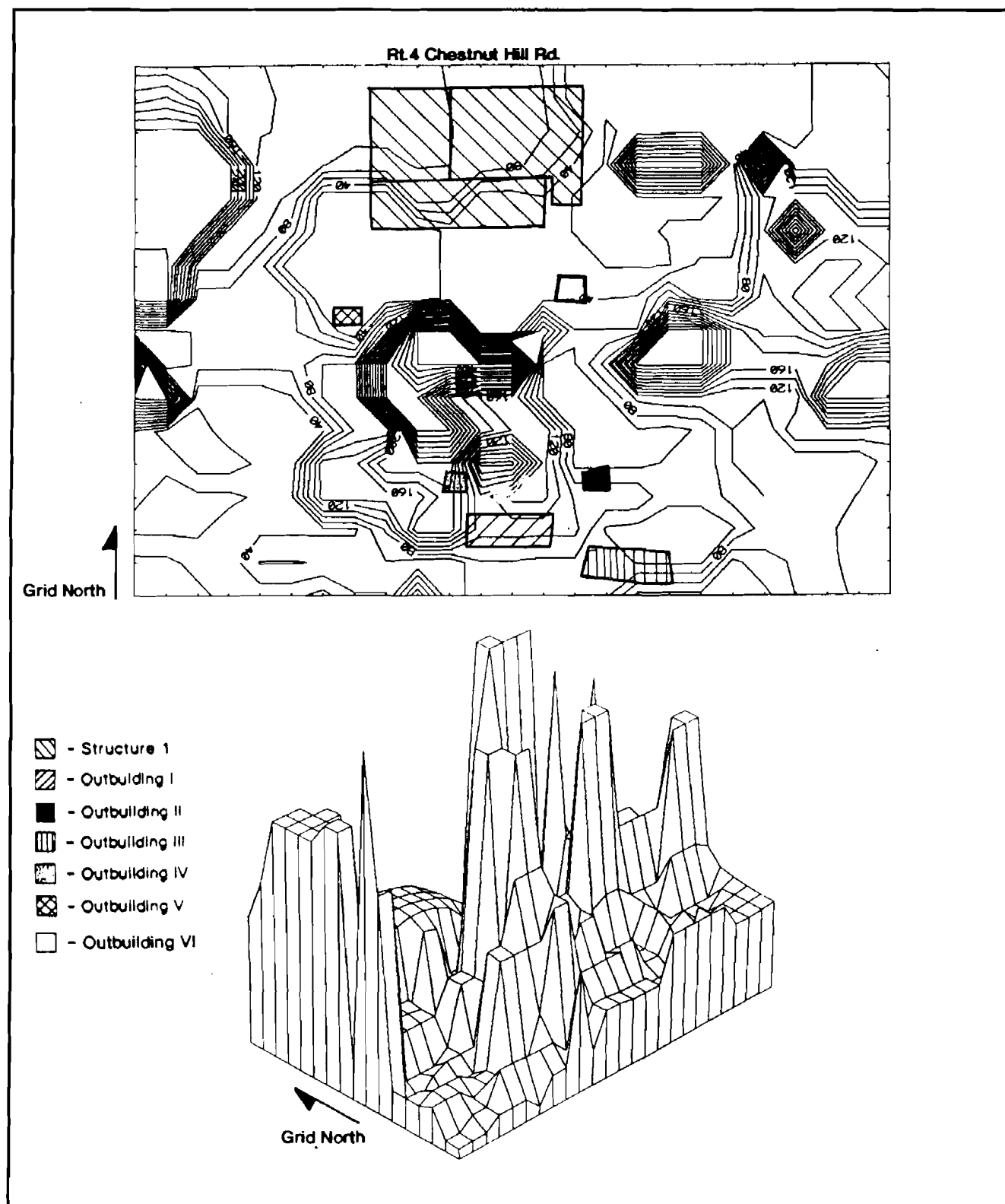
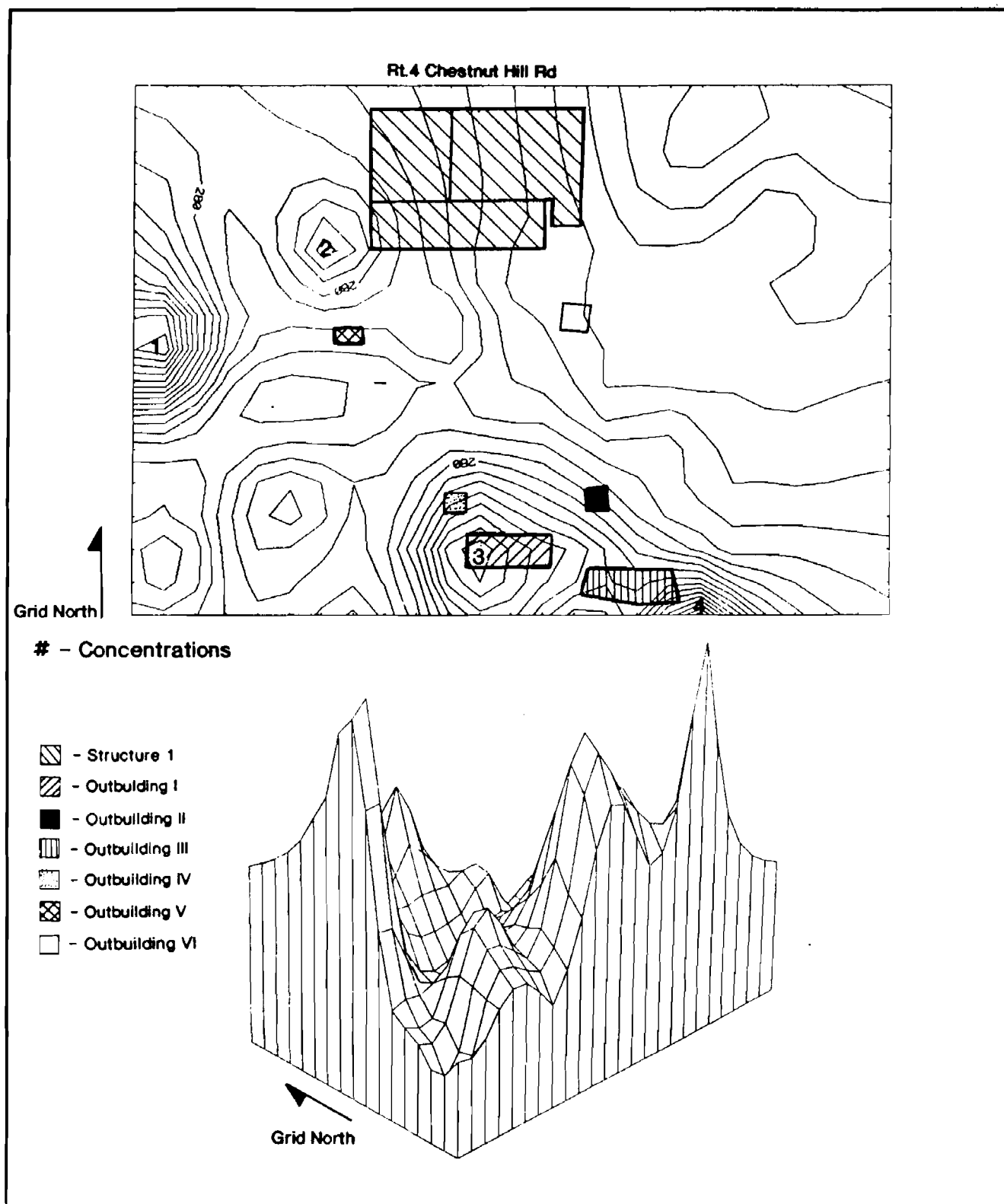


FIGURE 39

Distribution Map of Non-Ceramic Artifacts Found in Plowzone



combined all other artifacts, with the exception of plowzone brick.

The total count of all ceramics recovered from the plowzone of the Temple Site is shown in Figure 38. The numerous peaks in this figure are all located a short distance from the house in the yard area surrounding Outbuildings V and VI and north of the other outbuildings. Figure 40 shows the frequencies and distributions for the eighteenth century ceramics recovered from the site. While there appears to be several concentrations on this map it should be noted that they reflect a small number of fragments recovered from the site (139), only 1.5 percent of all ceramics recovered from the plowzone. The locations of most of the peaks are in the same midden areas as later ceramics recovered from the site and are interpreted as being heirlooms which were discarded by the nineteenth century inhabitants. Two distinct concentrations were noted for the early-nineteenth century ceramics (Figure 41). While this assemblage is equally small (2% of all ceramics found in the plowzone), half of all the fragments recovered were located in either S50W45 or S50W80. These peaks are located on either side of Outbuilding VI, suggesting that Outbuilding VI may have been one of the earlier structures on the tenant farm.

Fifty-four percent of all the ceramics recovered from the plowzone consisted of the mid-to-late nineteenth century wares. Three peaks were observed with the highest concentration (No. 1) located along the W140 line beginning at S0 and finally dropping off around S70 (Figure 42). This "hot spot" is located about 50 feet west of Structure I and is probably a disposal area.

FIGURE 40

Frequencies and Distribution of 18th Century Ceramics

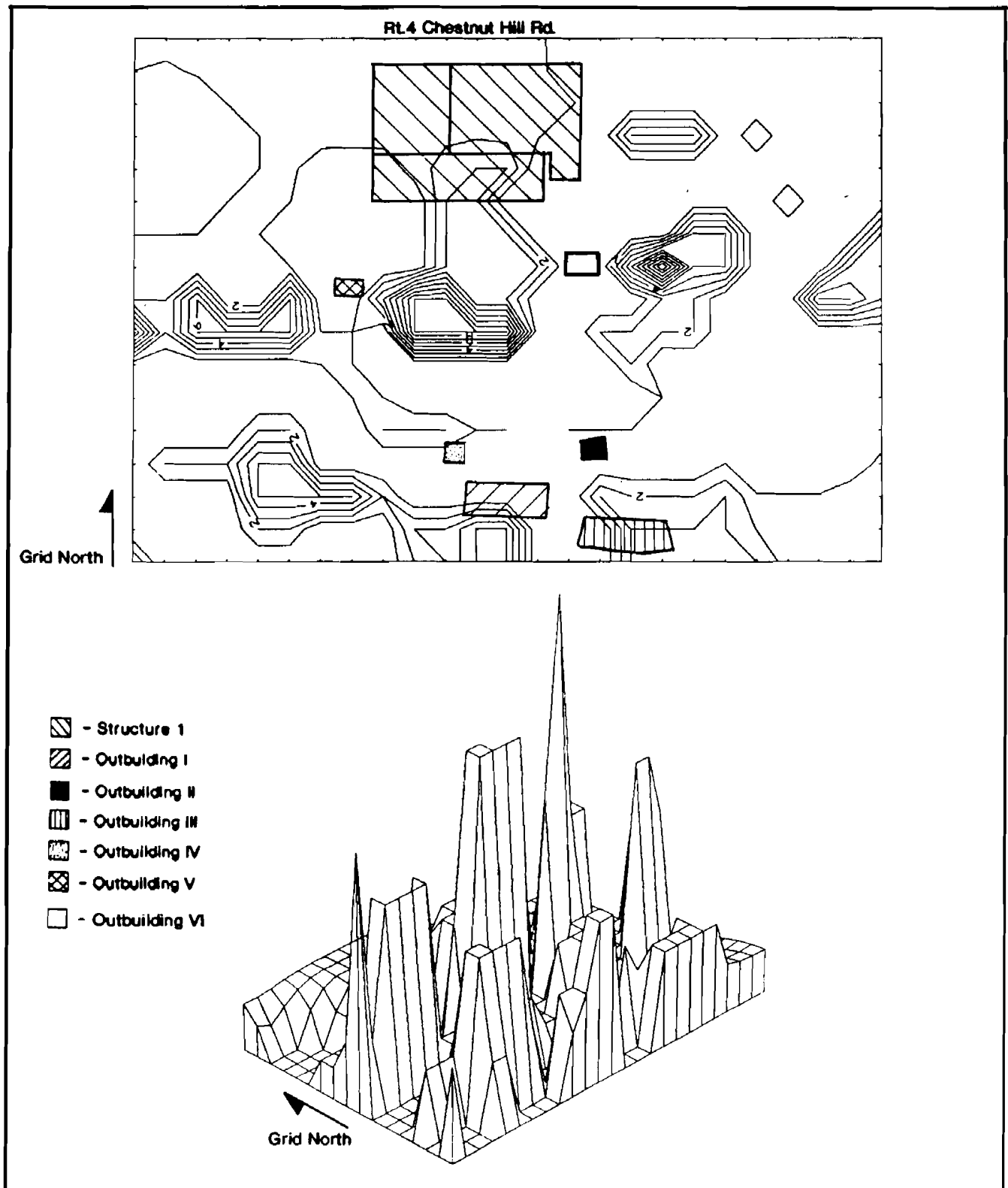


FIGURE 41
Frequencies and Distribution
of Early 19th Century Ceramics

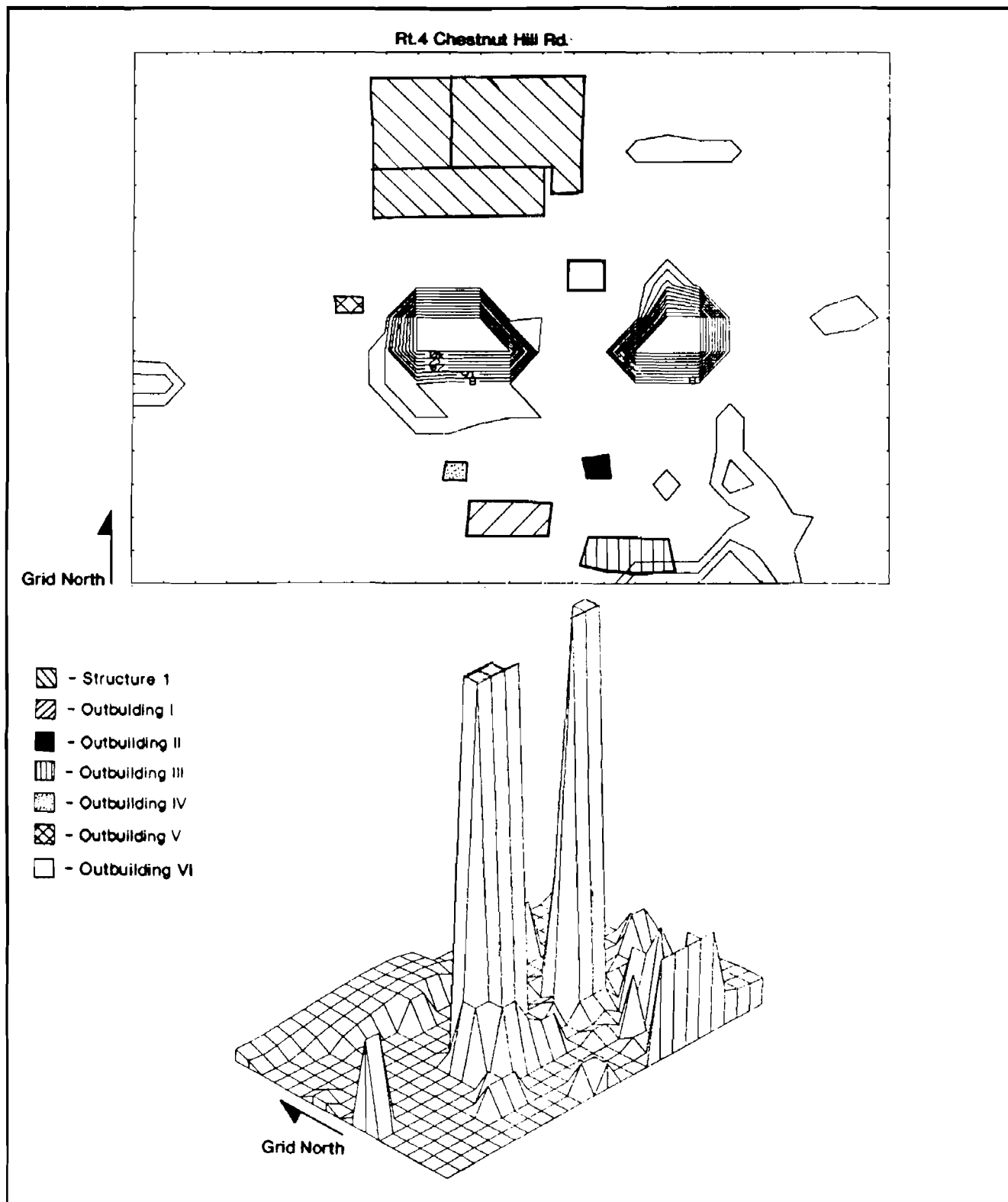
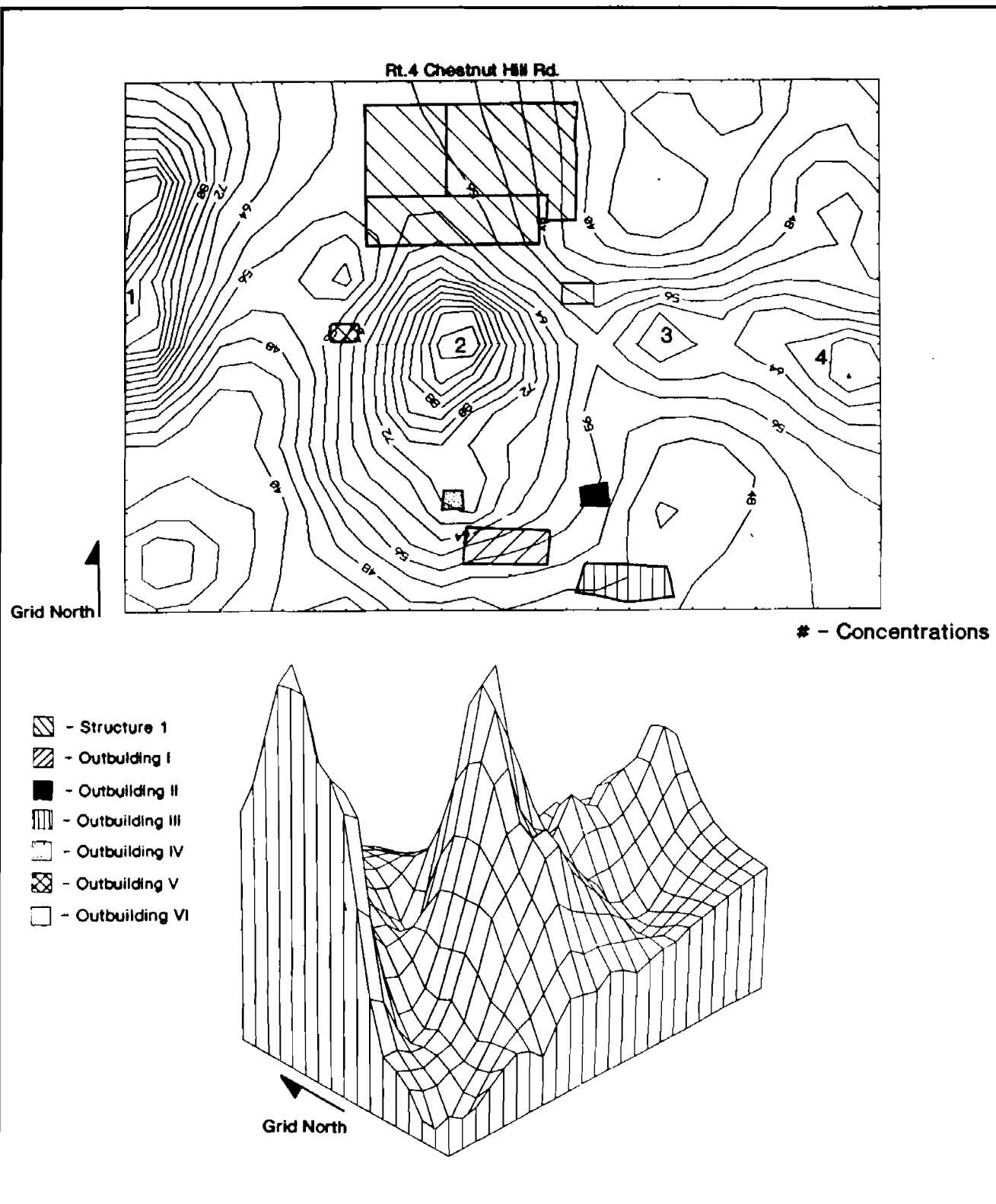


FIGURE 42

Frequencies and Distribution of Mid-to-Late 19th Century Ceramics



Concentration No. 2 is located at S50W80 and gradually decreases approximately 20 feet in every direction. This area is about 20 feet south of Structure I, centered between the well and Outbuilding VI and north of Outbuildings I, II, III, and IV. This area may reflect some type of household activity area or disposal area. Peaks No. 3 and No. 4 are located along the S50 line at W45 and W0 respectively. These concentrations were located east of the buildings and suggest the site occupants were disposing of their ceramics away from the house. It is interesting to note that all four peaks are located completely or partially along the S50 line, thus creating a dividing line between the household activity areas and agricultural practices.

Redware concentrations Nos. 1 through 4 are in the same locations as the mid-to-late nineteenth century ceramics (Figure 43). These concentrations are located along and above the S60 line and reflect the same type of disposal patterns as noted above. Concentration No. 5 is located at S20W10 in an area devoid of structure-related features and reflects a possible disposal midden.

The twentieth century ceramic density maps recorded only one peak, located at S60W35 (Figure 44). Although only a small amount of these types of ceramics were recovered (351), four percent of the total plowzone ceramics, the majority were found in this one area. It is known through informant accounts that this area was used as a trash disposal area during the twentieth century.

A map was generated of all other artifacts excavated from the plowzone, except for ceramics and brick (Figure 39). The

FIGURE 43
Frequencies and Distribution of Redware

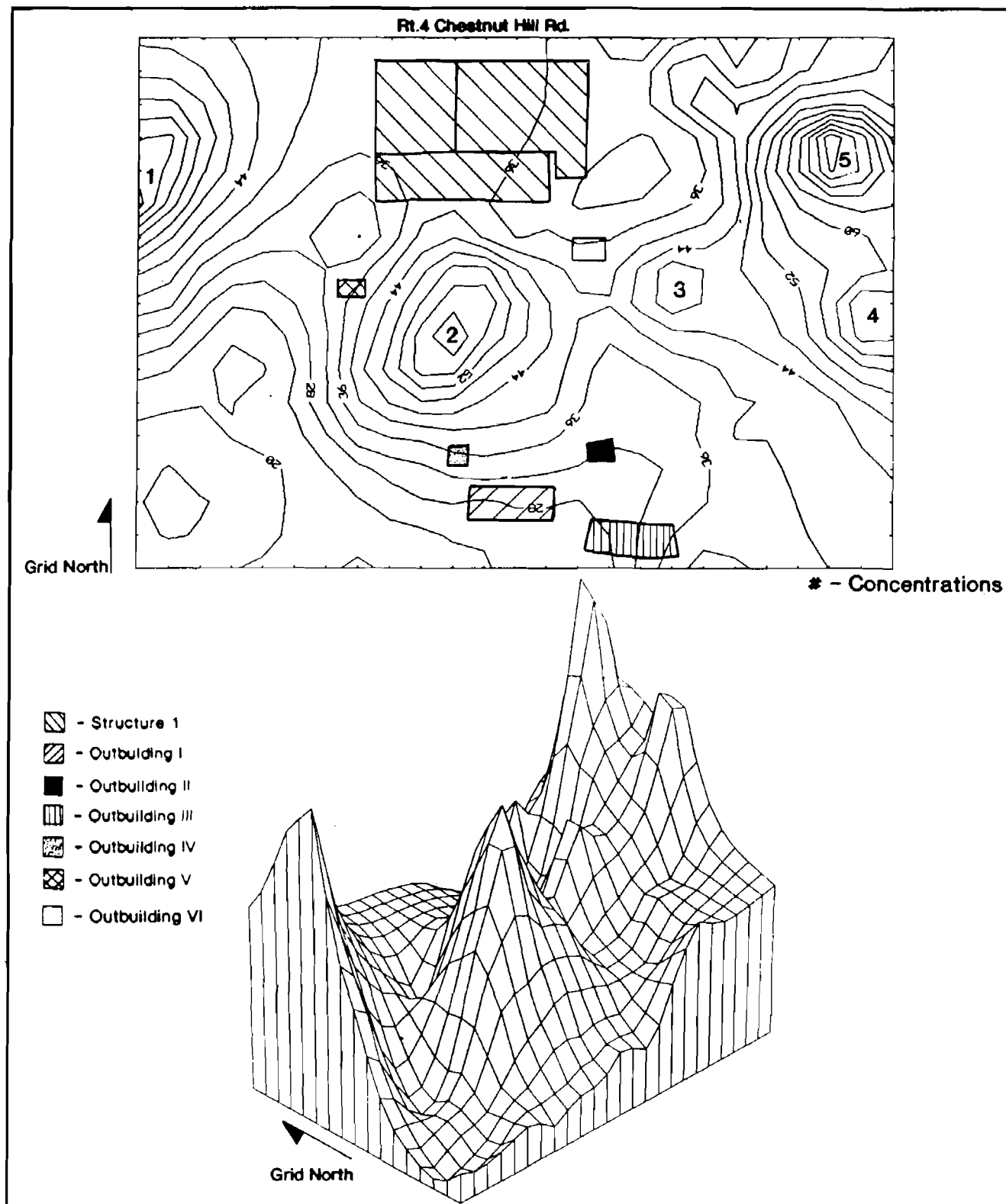
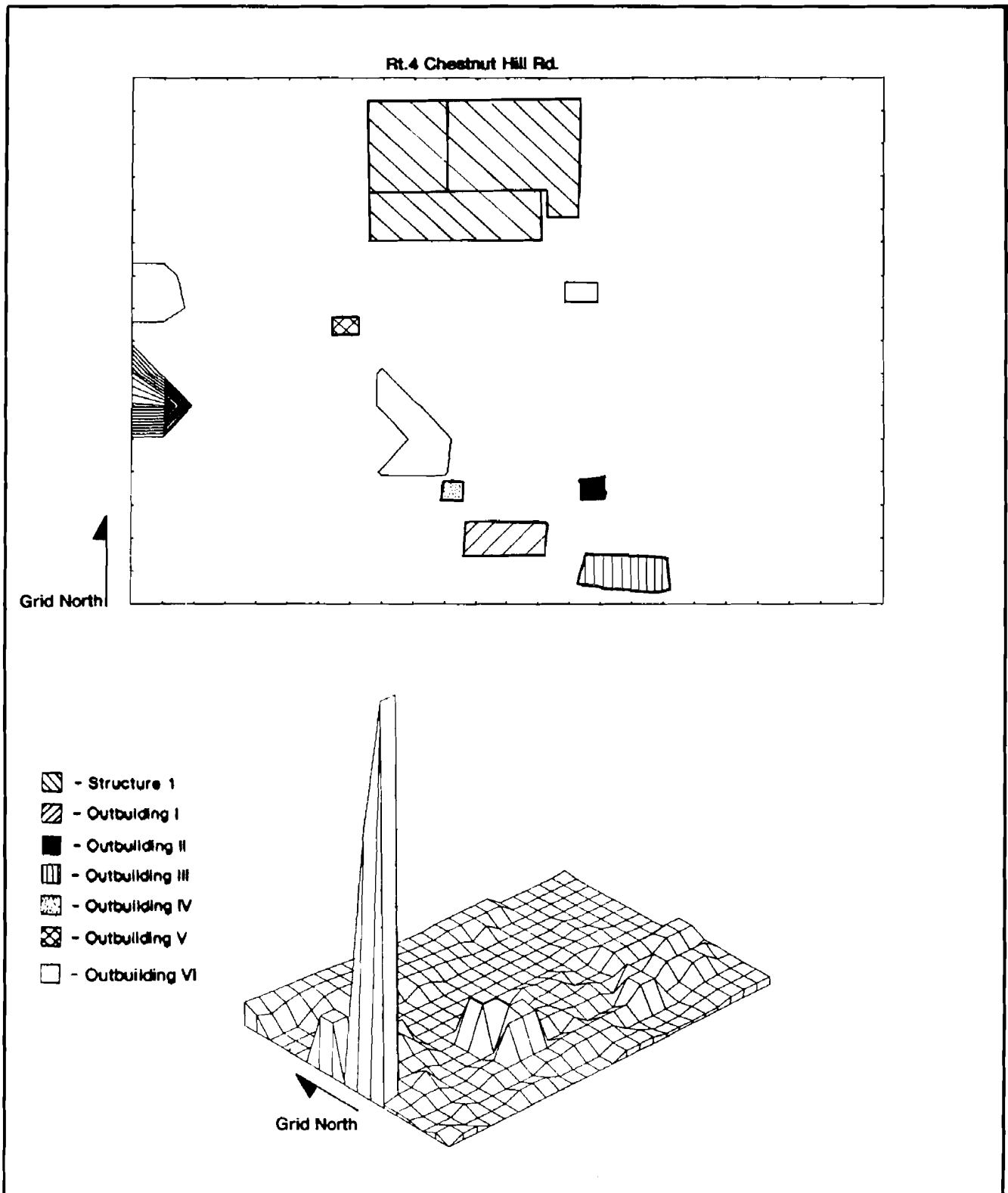


FIGURE 44

Frequencies and Distribution of 20th Century Ceramics



bottle and jar glass frequencies and distributions are noted on Figure 45. Bottle and jar glass represents the largest kitchen-related group other than ceramics. Two concentrations are apparent, the highest located at S50W135 in the area of Feature 19 (well drainage). The area surrounding Outbuildings I, II, and IV and the privy pits pin-point the second concentration. The western concentration is possibly associated with the twentieth century disposal area. The southern concentration may reflect some type of disposal area associated with the outbuilding complex.

The table glass distribution map reflects five concentrations, comprising only one percent of all artifacts recovered in the plowzone (Figure 46). The first concentration located at S50W135 is most likely associated with Feature 19 (well drainage). Located at S45W35, Concentration No. 5 could be related to the ceramic disposal area previously noted. Concentrations Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are located in the southwestern portion of the site. While these concentrations appear to be discrete from any other disposal area, it should be mentioned that these concentrations are made up of a small amount of artifacts and may not reflect disposal patterns, but rather select instances of breakage.

Household glass also comprises a small percentage of the recovered plowzone artifacts (2%) (Figure 47). Three concentrations are apparent, the first located near Feature 19 (well drainage). Concentration No. 2 is located south of Outbuilding I, as was the table glass concentration (No. 4). The third concentration, located at S30W15, is located in the ceramic

FIGURE 45

Frequencies and Distribution of Bottle and Jar Glass

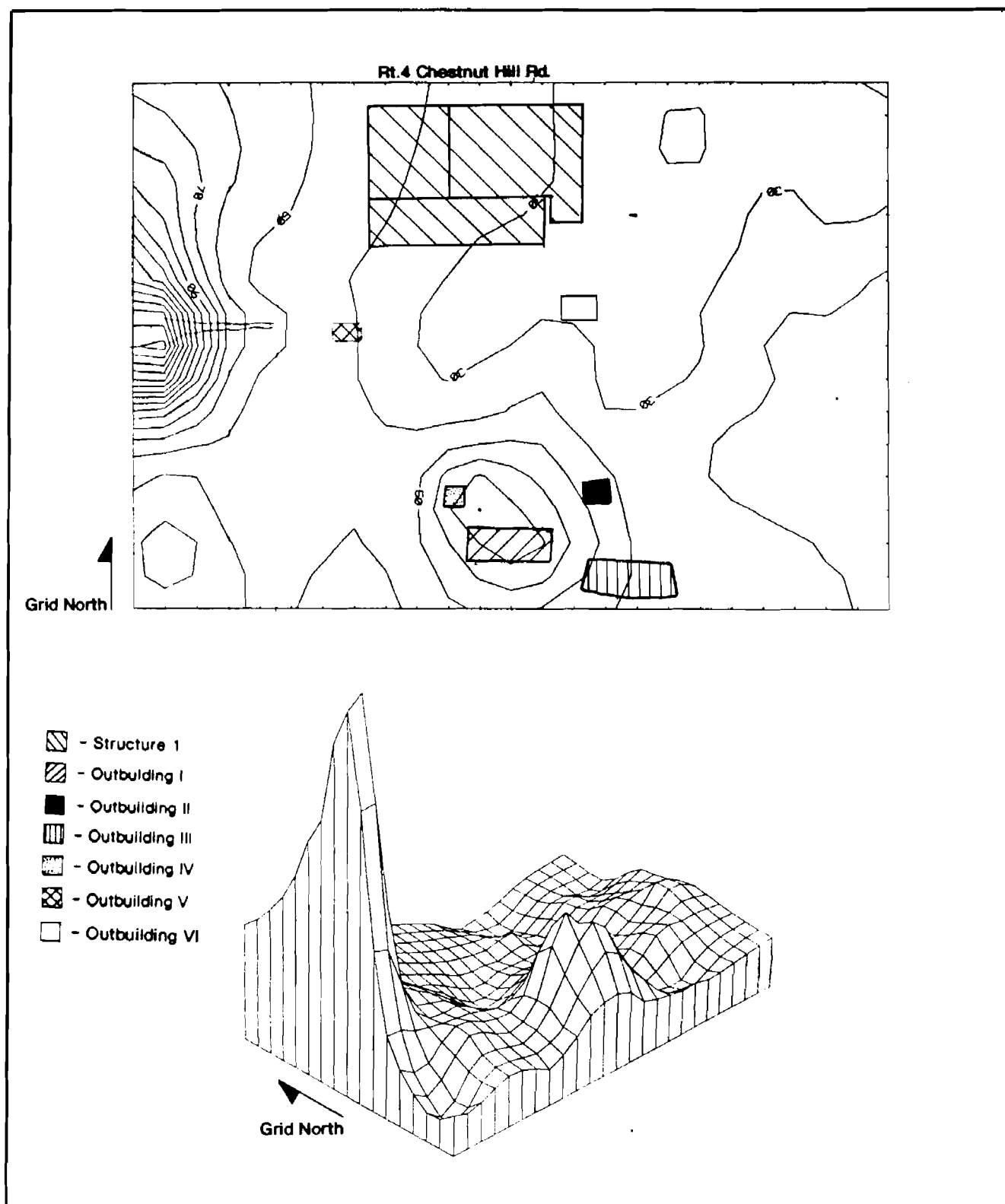


FIGURE 46

Frequencies and Distribution of Table Glass

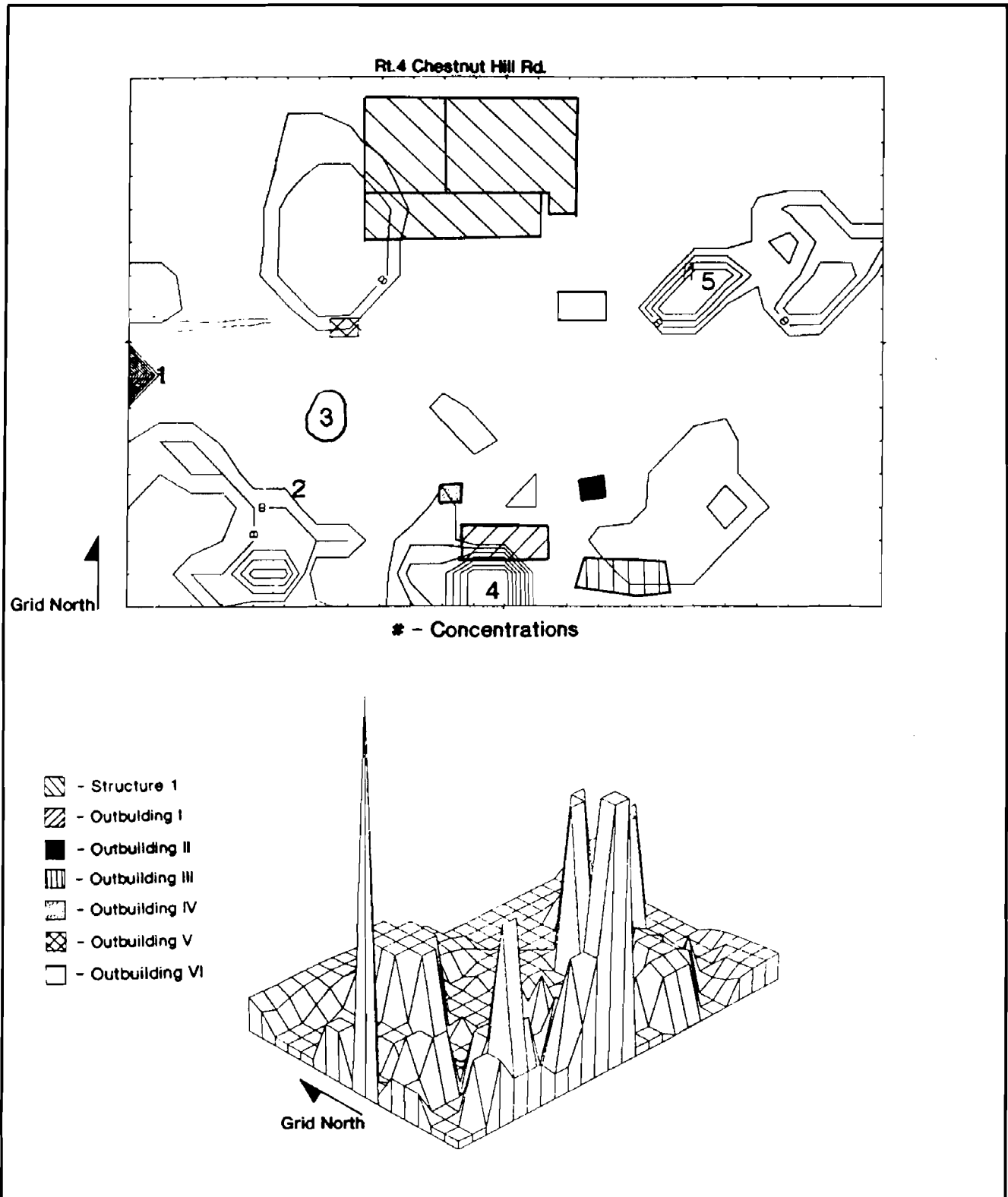
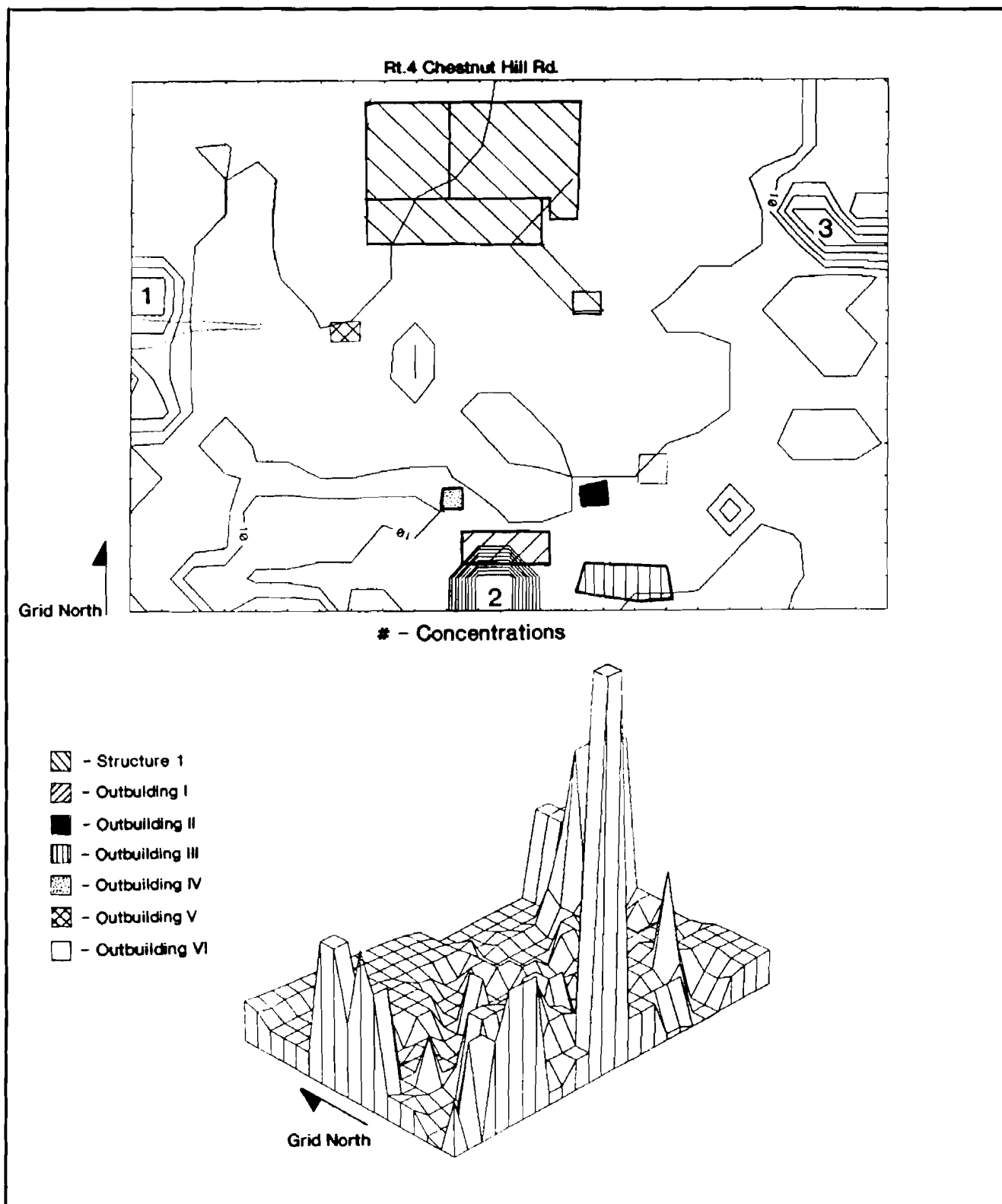


FIGURE 47
Frequencies and Distribution of Household Glass



disposal area.

The kitchen-related artifacts represent the largest group of artifacts found in the plowzone (49%), ceramics comprising 63 percent of that total, bottle and jar glass representing 28 percent, and table and household glass representing seven percent. Figure 38 reveals ceramic disposal patterns that create an east/west dividing line between Structure I and the southern outbuilding complex (Outbuildings I-VI and privy pits). Several of the kitchen glass concentrations fall within the ceramic disposal patterns. The exceptions are three concentrations of household, table, and bottle and jar glass. The bottle and jar glass concentrations could reflect an activity area associated with Outbuildings I-IV. The table and household glass concentrations, consisting of a very small amount of artifacts, may reflect discrete disposal behavior.

The highest concentration of window glass surrounds the outbuilding complex (Figure 48, Outbuilding I-IV and privy pits). The second concentration is located in the vicinity of Feature 19 (well drainage). The highest architectural concentration, located 10' southeast of the Structure I addition (Figure 49), is a result of the demolition of the frame addition that was rebuilt in 1954. An interesting concentration of architectural materials was noted at S80W110 in an area devoid of any feature. This "hot spot" may represent an outbuilding built on sills or piers. The archaeological evidence for these structures could have been destroyed by post-occupational plowing. The Feature 19 midden area also included a high architectural materials concentration recovered in the plowzone that represented 26 percent of the

FIGURE 48

Frequencies and Distribution of Window Glass

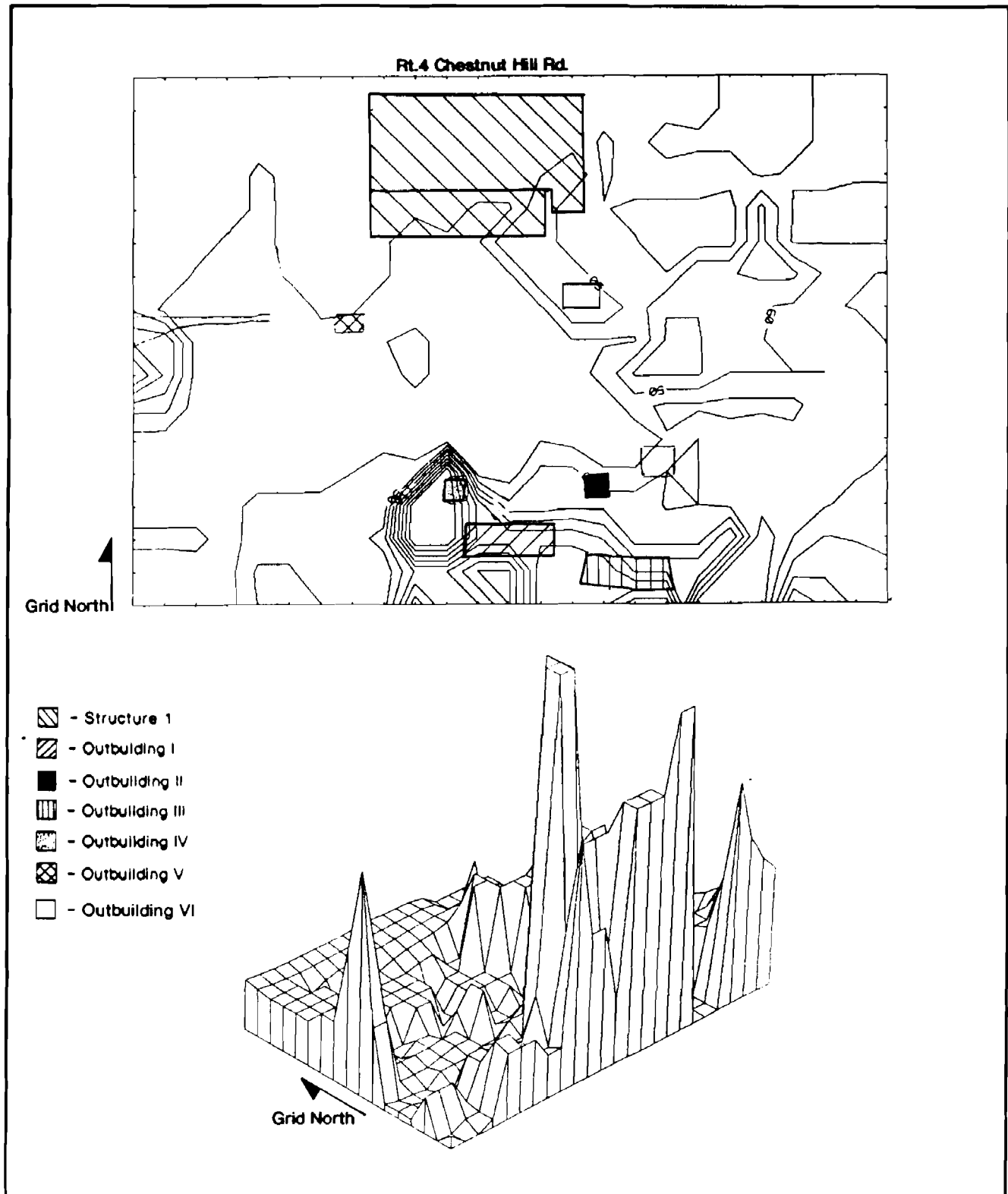


FIGURE 49

Frequencies and Distribution of Architectural Material

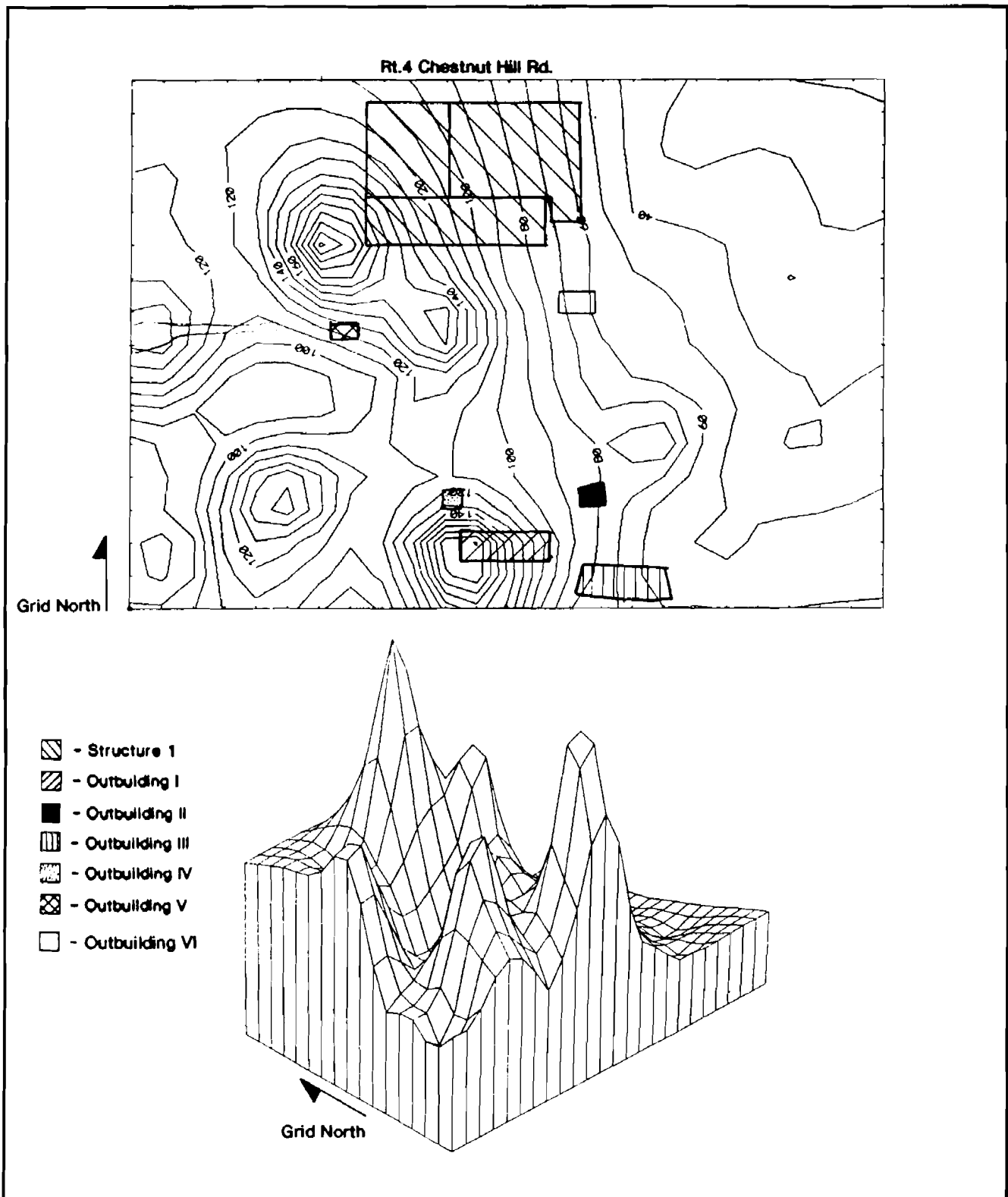
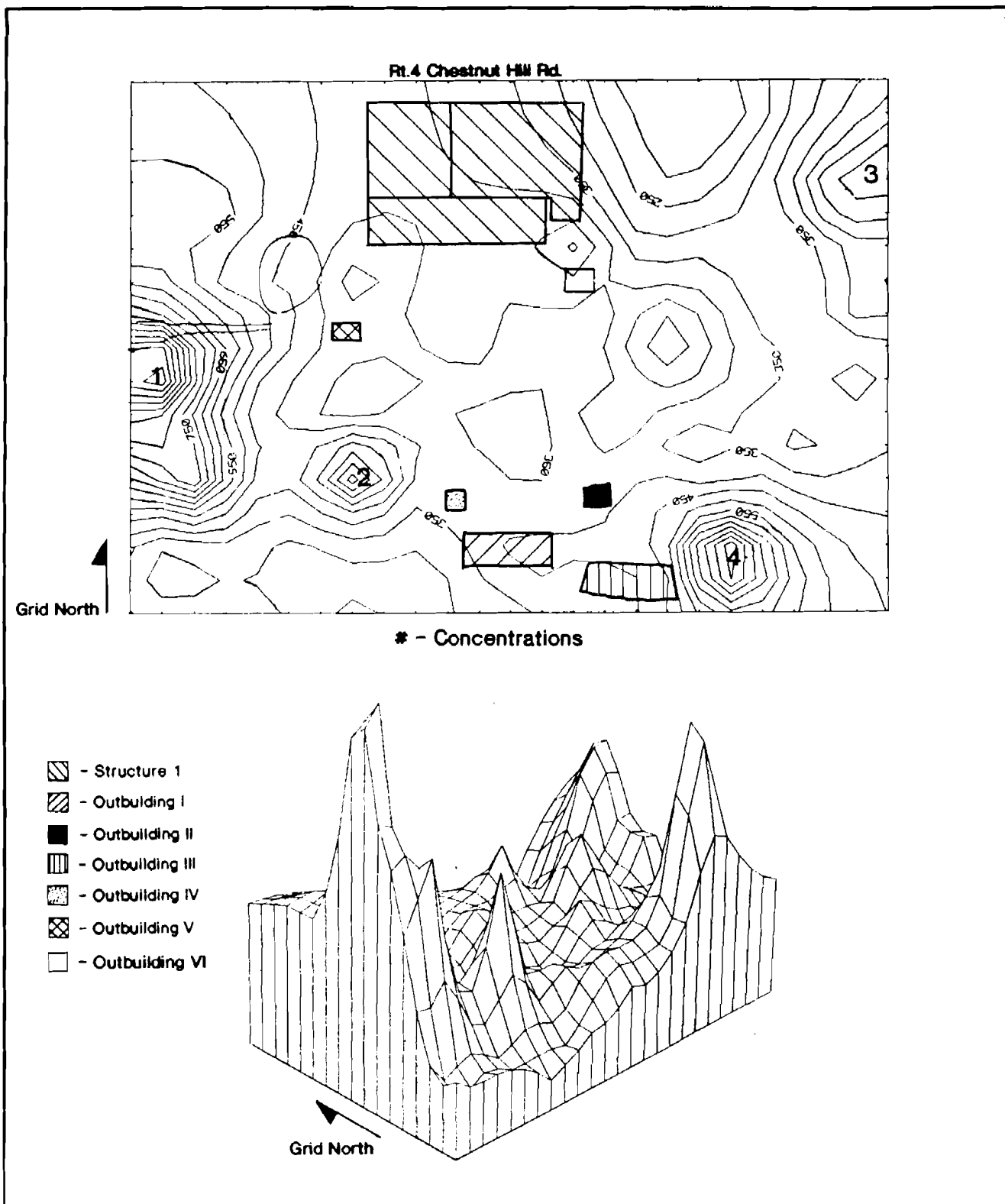


FIGURE 50
Frequencies and Distribution of Brick



total artifact count.

The brick concentration shows four peaks (Figure 50). Three of these concentrations are in previously described disposal areas: the Feature 19 midden area, one at S75W100, and one in the northeast portion of the site at S25W5. The fourth concentration is located at the southeastern corner of the site at S95W30, 10 feet east of Outbuilding III. As explained previously, the brick was weighed and distribution maps were made plotting the weight densities (Figure 50). The total weight of all the brick fragments represented only 17 bricks, so the concentrations only represent densities of three or four bricks. The presence of these bricks may be a result of several sources. Informant interviews state that a porch addition to the house was present during the early twentieth century, which was supported by brick piers. A brick fireplace was present on the western addition of the structure and a brick bulkhead entrance was present on the older portion of the same structure. Another possibility is that any one of the outbuildings may have been supported by brick piers. Since the amount of brick recovered does not reflect the known amount of brick present at the site, there can be little doubt that the bricks from this site were reused elsewhere.

SITE INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evidence supports the documentary research defining the A. Temple Site as being a tenant operated agricultural farm complex. Although the "Red House Plantation" was built in the mid-1700s, the archaeological evidence shows that the Temple Site was not the location of this earlier house

structure but of a later structure built in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. No archaeological testing was completed to locate the original "Red House Plantation" structures because these were located outside the direct impact zone of the proposed ROW. Thus, the original log structure located on the 200 acre property was probably in disrepair by the early nineteenth century and it would have been necessary to build a new house. Thomas Ogle's will, prepared in 1774, refers to the "Red House Plantation" as "an old house out of repair" (Table 2). Thomas Forman's tax assessment for 1837 is the first mention of a two-story frame dwelling, and twentieth century photographs depict a dwelling on the site as a two-story frame house with a stone cellar (Plate 6). The archaeological evidence supports the interpretation of two unrelated structures, as two distinct refuse deposits of early nineteenth century ceramics were present on either side of Outbuilding VI.

During Forman's ownership of the tenant property, outbuilding structures were added to the farm complex. This interpretation is supported both archaeologically and historically. The property value increased dramatically during Forman's 40 year ownership, as seen in the deed transactions of 1851. This increase is more than would be expected for just the addition of one dwelling. Tax assessments from 1822 to 1845 also show a steady increase in the value of real estate. Research completed in the region has revealed that farm outbuildings tend to range from 100 ft. to 300 ft. (Manning 1984) from the dwelling. The outbuildings at the site, recovered

archaeologically, fit within this range and suggest that similar patterning was occurring in Delaware. More research in this area for the Delmarva Peninsula is needed.

Artifact distributions at the Temple Site indicate that the occupation did not begin until the nineteenth century, and this interpretation is supported by the early nineteenth century ceramic refuse disposal patterns present around Outbuilding VI. Such a distinct patterning would not have been present if the refuse disposal pattern predated the structures. Finally, deed research shows a dramatic increase in the property value from 1910 to 1944. It was probably between 1910 and the 1930s when Edward Richards, owner of Newark Lumber Company, erected the outbuildings present in the twentieth century photographs, which were determined through informant interviews to be outside of the Project Area. Informant interviews mentioned that during their occupation of the tenant farm (1938-1950) no buildings were built or torn down (Appendix VII). The fill in the structure-related feature deposits (Features 1, 31, 32, 53, and 56) consisted of secondary refuse dating to the nineteenth century and the terminus-post-quem for Outbuilding I (Feature 1) is represented by a crown bottle cap which has a manufacture date of 1898-1960. This find supports the conclusion that the outbuildings identified during Phase III investigations were part of the nineteenth century outbuilding complex, not the twentieth century complex.

The nineteenth century outbuildings in the farm complex of the Temple Site were probably reflective of the earlier "Red House" Plantation structures. While unable to compare the

structural changes between the eighteenth and nineteenth century outbuildings, the twentieth century outbuilding photos and oral history enable intrasite comparisons over time of the agricultural farm complex from the early 1800s to 1955. Based on informant interviews, the outbuildings on the property during the twentieth century included two chicken houses, one pump house, two tool shed/granaries, one barn, two corn cribs, one pig pen, one outhouse, one carriage house and one garage. With the exception of a chicken coop and the pumphouse, most of these outbuildings were located over 80' south and west of the house. Although it cannot be assumed that the twentieth century outbuildings were replacements for the nineteenth century structures that were present archaeologically, it is possible to assume that some of the structure-related features were the precursors of the twentieth century outbuildings.

Bernard Herman's (1987a:176-179) research on extant farm complexes built during the mid-nineteenth century in Delaware show that "ancillary household support buildings" were located close to dwellings. These included privies, woodsheds, smokehouses and milkhouses. Behind these structures were located crib barns, cattle barns, granaries, stables and threshing barns. Some of these outbuildings noted by Herman may also be reflected in the A. Temple Site's structure-related features. The wood-lined root cellars that are part of Outbuildings I and II are possibly related to storage of farm goods. While there are structural support posts on the northern wall of Outbuilding I, no paired posts exist on the southern side (Figure 23). This

absence of features may indicate that the root cellar (Feature I) is only a portion of a larger building constructed in such a fashion that no archaeological evidence remains in the subsoil. Outbuilding II, the other wood lined cellar, also consists of unusual building construction. Having only two support posts, located along the northern wall, this structure may have been built on ground-laid sills or wooden piers, with the two posts being necessary for a door (Figure 23, Plate 11). This type of construction is common during the mid-nineteenth century (Herman 1987a).

The unusual construction of Outbuilding III, with the heavier support posts on the north side of the building and less substantial posts on the south side, possibly represents a stable with a southern exposure. Research on farmsteads in Delaware and New Jersey has shown that most (but not all) outbuildings had southern exposures during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to help keep the animals warm (Manning 1984). An unusually large support post along the north wall of Outbuilding III was earlier interpreted as being a possible interior door post. The presence of a door or passage in this location suggests that Outbuilding III may have been connected with Outbuilding II by a covered way or enclosed building. However, there is no archaeological evidence for a structure in this location other than the door/gate post hole and mold (Feature 72), a posthole along the east wall of the supposed structure (Feature 65) and low artifact densities within this area. While this structure is speculative, historical research in Delaware has found that during the nineteenth century many outbuildings were connected together and

became one building that was multifunctional (Herman 1987a:231).

Outbuilding IV can only be interpreted as some type of storage facility with possibly a different function than Outbuildings I and II, not requiring a wood lined cellar. Outbuilding V is located close to the house and well, is fairly small in size, and may be a wash house or cold storage shed (Figure 28). Outbuilding VI may have been a wood shed because it is small and the structure-related features show that its west side was either open or had a door present.

Archival research has indicated that the A. Temple Site has functioned as a tenant occupied farm since the late 1700s. The owners between the period of 1787 and 1950 lived in the surrounding region, as far away as Philadelphia (Table 3). With the absentee landowners residing a distance away from the farm, it would be imperative for this tenant farm to be as fully equipped as an owner occupied farm. It would be necessary for the A. Temple Site to have all the equipment and storage facilities to keep the production of the 200 acre farm constant and return a profit for the owners. While a number of outbuildings were discovered archaeologically, their size is relatively small in comparison to owner-operated farms in the surrounding region (Coleman et al. 1985). It is probable that the barn and larger outbuildings were located outside the proposed ROW. Research by Moir (1987:176) has shown that some farms in Texas do have their larger more substantial outbuildings further away from the dwelling.

By combining the architectural data, artifact frequencies, and soil analyses results, a picture of temporal yard usage and proxemics for the Temple Site occupants emerges. Yard proxemics is defined as the interpretations of the patterns of the yardscape around typical dwellings over time; in particular, the term refers to the "nature, degree, and effect of spatial separation between support structures, features, gardens, flower beds, fences, paths, and activity areas, around a primary structure" (Moir 1987:230).

One soil phosphate level peak (Figure 33), southwest of Structure I and west of Outbuilding V (Features 5-17) in an area devoid of any nineteenth century features, was present. This area which has been interpreted as a possible refuse disposal area or penning area is part of the main, or Active Yard, of the site. Basically, the Active Yard (consisting of both the Inner and Outer Active Yards), which formed the nucleus of the farmstead proper, is made up of the "dwelling, well, smokehouse or shed, and privy" (Moir 1987:230-233). On sites dating to the second half of the nineteenth-century which Moir investigated in east Texas, the Inner Yard was generally less used and better maintained, while the Outer Yard showed signs of more intensive usage and was not as well maintained. On these sites, the locations of privies and wells often served to mark the border between the Outer Yard and the rest of the property. The Temple Site seems to have had well-defined Inner and Outer Active Yards. There were no nineteenth century fencelines present that delineated the yard areas, thus the Inner Yard area was defined by using the absence of artifacts to delimit the boundaries.

Moir's (1987:233) research of Richland Creek, Texas cases, has shown that approximately 50 percent of the sites contained moderate to low sheet refuse frequencies (from 40 to 160 items per 1m x 1m) in the Inner Yard area. Using these frequencies as a guide, the artifact densities were plotted for plowzone test units in the vicinity of the dwelling. Combining this information and the artifact distribution maps, the yard usage at the site is apparent. The area to the south of the dwelling was easily defined by an increase in artifact densities 30 feet south of the porch and contained two sheds (Outbuildings V and VI) and a well (Figure 38). Since no structure-related features were present to the east or west of Structure I, the boundaries were defined based solely on the artifact frequencies; they covered approximately 30-40 feet and were 30 feet from the structure. The Outer Yard Area is beyond the above mentioned boundaries and extends to the limit of excavation and contains Outbuildings I through IV, two possible privy pits, and a possible structure (identified by a high concentration of nail fragments). A high phosphate level was located in this area encompassing Outbuildings I through IV and the privy pits (Figure 33). This peak is probably the result of animal penning, butchering, and organic refuse disposal practices occurring in this area.

The privy pits (Features 32 and 53; Figure 23) were located 40 feet southeast of the well, suggesting at least a rudimentary knowledge of contemporary hygiene and health practices (Catts 1984). The placement of these pits, located approximately 50 feet south of the dwelling, appears to have been a fairly

standard distance for privies to be located away from the dwelling. Similar placement has been discerned for historic sites dating to the late nineteenth century in east Texas (Moir 1987:231-233), and on other local rural sites in Delaware and Maryland (McDaniel 1982).

Artifact distribution frequencies were helpful in defining diachronic spatial utilization of the site. Refuse disposal patterns of the early nineteenth century ceramics were located in two discrete concentrations along the outer edge of the Inner Yard area on either side of Outbuilding VI. Ceramic disposal practices during the mid-to-late nineteenth century (represented by whiteware, yellowware, ironstone, and redware) continued to use the already existing dumps created earlier in the 1800s. The increased amounts of refuse caused the concentration located at S50W80 to spread not only north, but also south into the Outer Yard Area in the vicinity of the outbuilding complex sphere (Figure 38). The disposal area to the east of Outbuilding VI, while continuing to be used, spread further eastward and northward. The northwest area of the site was also used as a disposal dump during this time period. The various refuse disposal areas create a band across the site at the S60 line.

One of the table glass concentrations (Concentration No. 5; Figure 46), and household glass peaks (Concentration No. 3, Figure 47) are located in the northeast disposal area described above (S40W45 to S30W15). While the percentage of glass to total artifacts recovered from the site is relatively low (18%), all three (table glass, bottle and jar glass, and household glass) contain density frequencies in the Outer Yard area. This

tendency may reflect concerns for personal safety (table glass, Concentration No. 4, Figure 46; household glass, Concentration No. 3, Figure 47) or refuse associated with activity areas (bottle and jar glass, Concentration No. 2, Figure 45).

The area around and north of S50W140 was the only disposal area used during the twentieth century. This interpretation is substantiated by informant interviews and the artifact distribution frequencies for twentieth century ceramics. A high peak occurs in this area on all of the maps produced for artifacts other than ceramic (bottle and jar, window, table, and household glass, nails, and brick). This area appears to be the only area of constant reuse during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Research has shown that the traditional yard was replaced with a well groomed and manicured lawn during the twentieth century which was ornamental and only used recreationally (Moir 1987:230; Glassie 1968, 1972). The ceramic concentrations form a "band" effect along the S60 line separating "the lesser used and/or highly swept and maintained Inner Yard and the less well maintained or more greatly used Outer Yard" (Moir 1987:233). This band also created a horseshoe ringing the house; similar banding also occurred in east Texas (Moir 1987:233).

INTERSITE ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS

The archaeological data recovered from the A. Temple Site will enable comparisons with other sites located within the surrounding region. This intersite analysis will include questions concerning site structure (comparing house dimensions